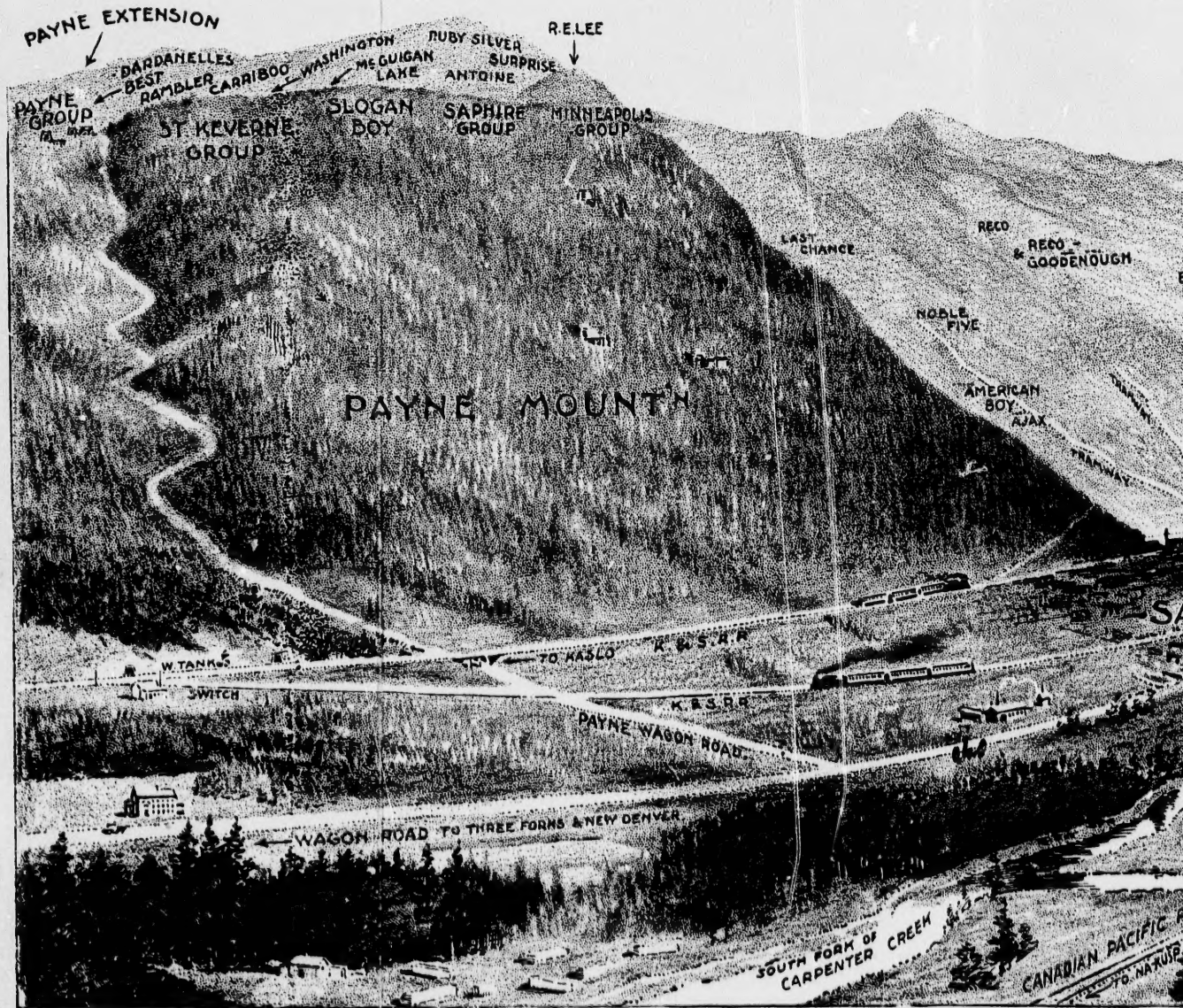
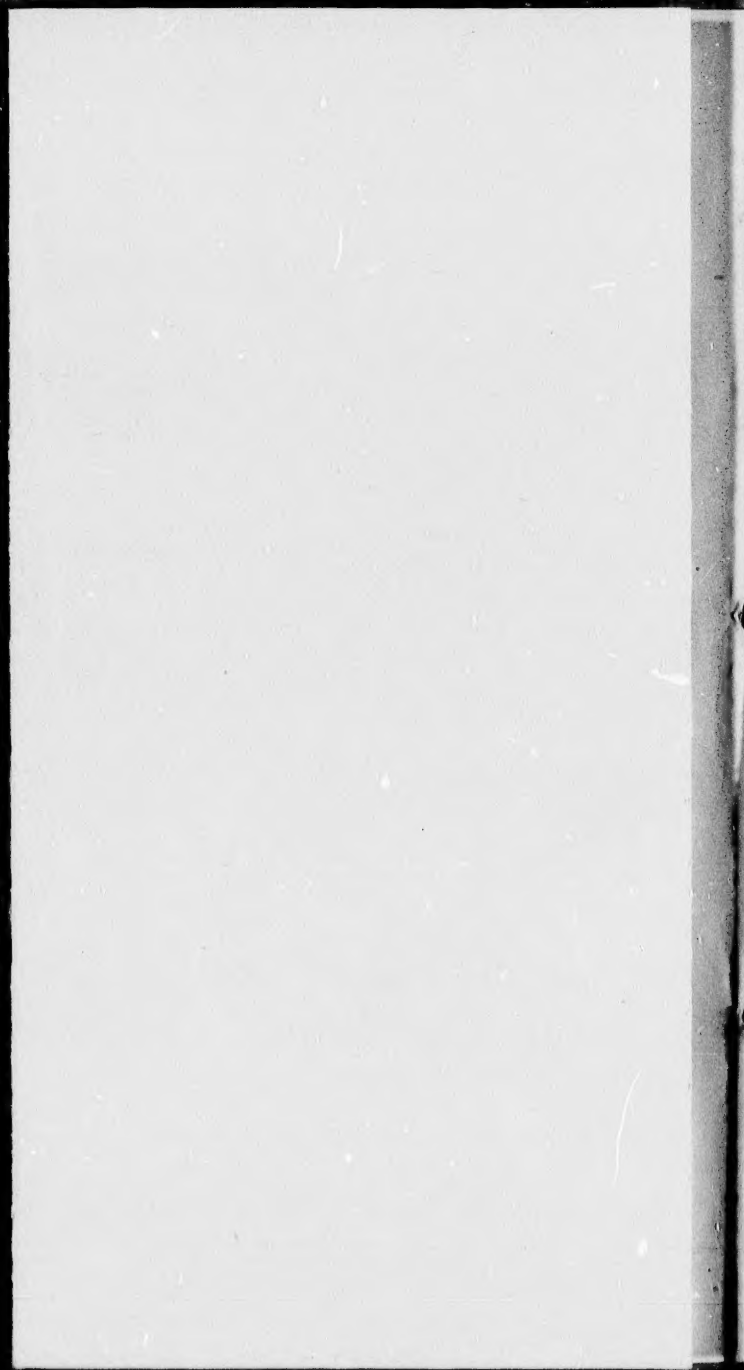


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U. S. G. E. O.
SILVER MINING
IN THE RECO
U. S. G. E. O.



64. blue map of the globe 21 cm.



FIRST REPORT
OF
THE RECO MINING
AND
MILLING COMPANY
LIMITED LIABILITY.



OFFICES AND MINES
SANDON, B.C.

COMPILED BY
J.M. HARRIS
PREST. & MANGR.

BY AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.





RECO MINES.

THE RECO
MINING & MILLING COMPANY,
Limited Liability.

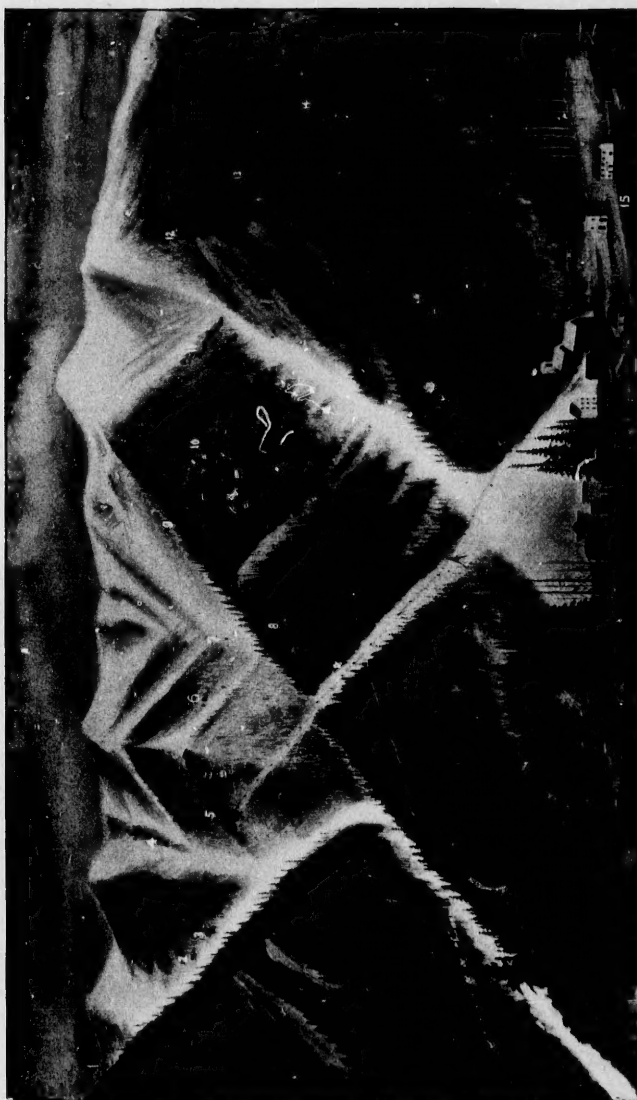


Incorporated September 18, 1896,
under the laws of British Columbia,
the "Companies Act of 1890 and
Amending Acts."

Organized November 10,
.. 1896. . .



Capital Stock, \$1,000,000,
divided into 1,000,000 shares of par
value of \$1.00 each, fully paid and
non-assessable.



RECO MOUNTAIN AND MINES, SANDON, B. C.

THE RECO
MINING & MILLING COMPANY,
Limited Liability.



Officers :

J. M. HARRIS, ... PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.
S. M. WHARTON, . . VICE-PRESIDENT.
FRED T. KELLY, . . SECRETARY AND TREASURER.



Board of Directors :

Hon. WM. WARD SPINKS, Vernon, B. C.
G. C. WHARTON, Spokane, Wash.
F. T. KELLY, Sandon, B. C.
S. M. WHARTON, Spokane, Wash.
J. M. HARRIS, Sandon, B. C.



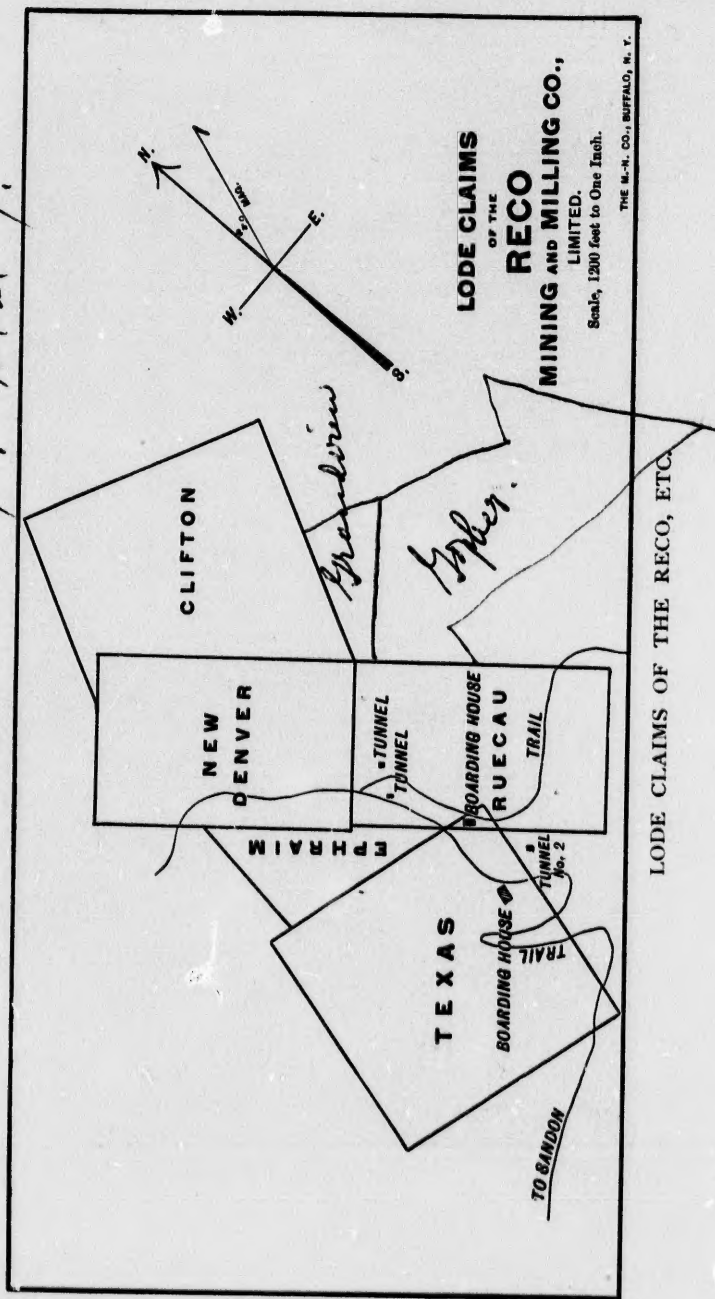
CONSULTING ENGINEER, ... A. S. FARWELL.



Bankers :

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, Spokane, Wash.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Sandon, B. C.

Mineral Claims Tophers and Grand View
have been added, total 7.





THE PROPERTY

It consists of five claims, namely, the "Ruecau" "Texas," "New Denver," "Clifton" and "Ephraim," and embraces 150.65 acres, in the richest mineral belt of the Slocan. It has paid from its earliest workings to its present stage of development, under circumstances obstructive ordinarily to profitable mining operations.

To the continuity of its ore chutes; the facility, and therefore the economy, with which the fissures are followed, and the extraordinary value of the ore, may be ascribed its uninterrupted success, as a highly profitable producer.



INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF RECO OFFICE, SANDON, B. C.



TITLE

All the claims are Crown Granted, and no involvement or question of title exists, as to either of them.

The Crown grant to the "Ephraim" was issued direct to the Company.

In the case of the "Texas," "Ruecau," "Clifton" and "New Denver," the grants were issued to the original owners, who transferred the property to the Company.



RECO MINES QUARTERS, 1897.



LOCATION

The property is located on Reco Mountain, in the heart of the celebrated silver-lead mineral belt of British Columbia, described as the "Slocan." It is at present reached from the town of Sandon by a graded switch-back trail, four miles in length, though in reality the distance to the mine is less than 10,000 feet, and will be spanned by an aerial tramway during the approaching season.

Sandon is the central mining camp and main distributing point for the Slocan. Two railroads connect it with the transcontinental highways; one, the Nakusp & Slocan, via Arrow Lakes, with the Canadian Pacific; the other, the Kaslo & Slocan, via Kootenay Lake, with the Pacific trunk lines of the South.

The Crow's Nest cut-off, of the Canadian Pacific, across the lower border of the Kootenays, which is expected to be finished in 1898, will have a lateral branch 32 miles north from the Kootenay River to Slocan Lake, thus bringing Sandon into close connection with the new and much shorter Canadian Pacific main line, and establishing a third railroad link between the camp and the transcontinental lines and smelters of the United States.



RECO QUARTERS, 1892, AND VIEW LOOKING WEST.



EQUIPMENT

The mine is equipped with sleeping and dining accommodations for 200 miners. The original boarding house erected at a cost of \$2,000 was soon found to be inadequate, and another, which is at present the most complete and commodious in the Slocan, was built at an additional outlay of \$5,000.

The six ore houses on the property represent an investment of \$3,000, while a similar amount of money was expended on the trails.

In the seven tunnels 12 pound rails are used for track.

The company owns a private telephone line connecting the mine with its Sandon offices, which was put in for \$350.



RECO MOUNTAIN, SHOWING LOCATION OF PROPERTY, WITH FIGURE.

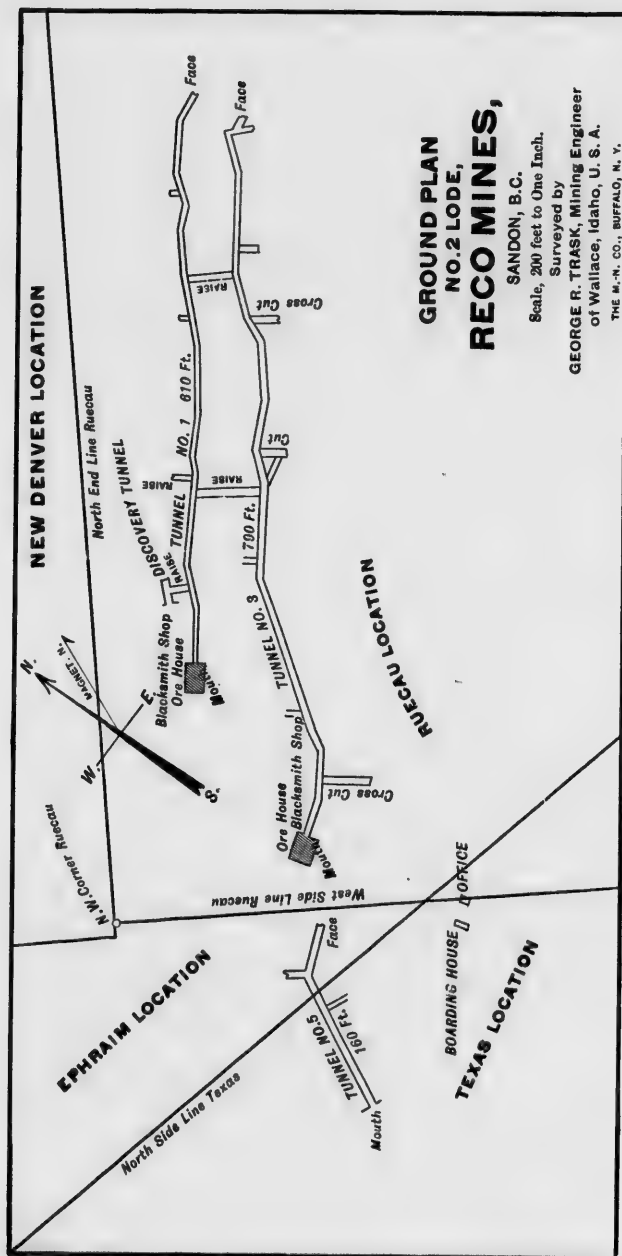


WATER AND TIMBER

An excellent and inexhaustible supply of pure spring water for domestic uses is found on the mountain side above, from which an iron conduit has been carried through the property, with all necessary connections.

The very best quality of timber for mining purposes exists in abundance on the several claims comprising the Reco group.

The company has secured title, by grant from the Government, to one of the most valuable water franchises in the district, for mining and milling purposes.



GROUND PLAN No. 2 LODE, RECO MINES.

VEINS

What are described as the "leads" in the Slocan belt are in most instances well defined fissures that have in their mineralized origin cut the slate formation at right angles, to depths as yet unknown and unexplored. It is characteristic of them that great width is a guarantee that large chutes of concentrating ore exist; while conversely in tight and narrow veins, where the fissure is unmistakable, the cavity usually contains mineral of an extraordinary high grade.

Two of the three leads uncovered on the property up to date may be classified as of the latter description. Of the third, known as the Reco-Goodenough lead, or No. 3, Wm. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, in his official report for 1896 says:

"From the small, or Reco-Goodenough vein, lying several hundred feet to the east, has come the richest silver bearing galena yet found in the

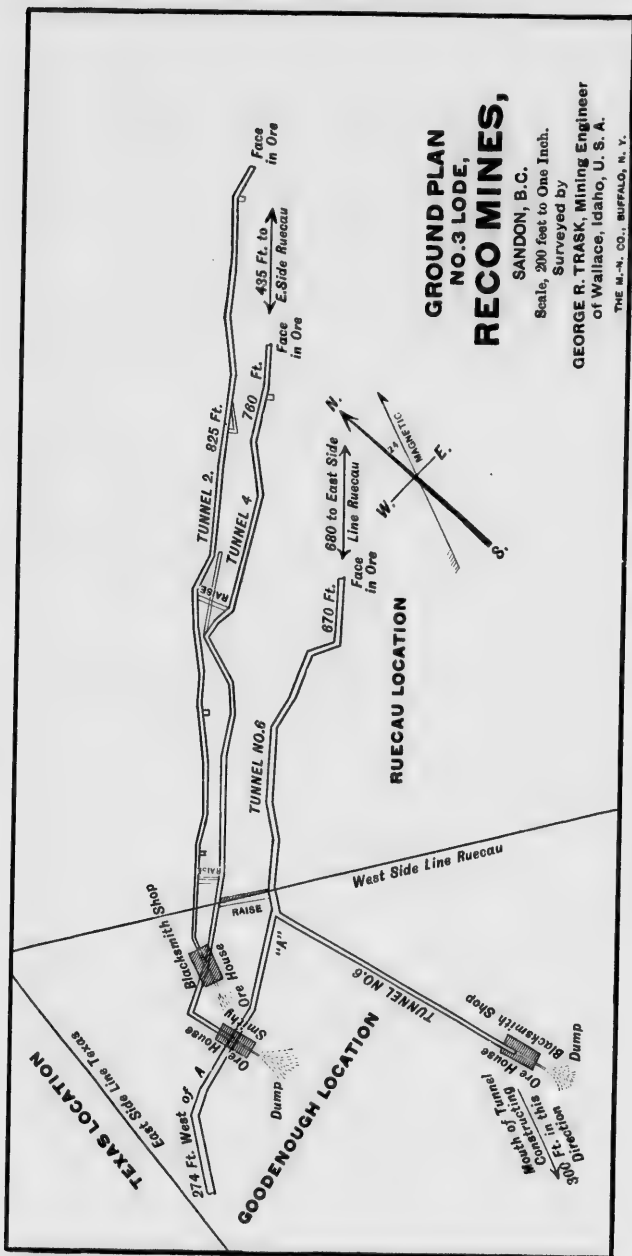
SANDON, B.C.

Scale, 200 feet to One Inch.

Surveyed by

GEORGE R. TRASK, Mining Engineer
of Wallace, Idaho, U. S. A.

THE M.-N. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



GROUND PLAN No. 3 LODGE, RECO MINES, ETC.

VEINS.—Continued.

Kootenay; the silver evidently occurring as argentite, although much ruby silver is found in some of the solid galena. * * * The ore so lies that generally the ground can be mined out along it (the vein), leaving the ore to be afterwards broken down clean. * * * The ore while mined from a small vein is very profitable."

Mr. Carlyle further anticipates the discovery in adjoining claims of veins that will be found to extend into and through the Reco property, paralleling the Reco veins now under development.

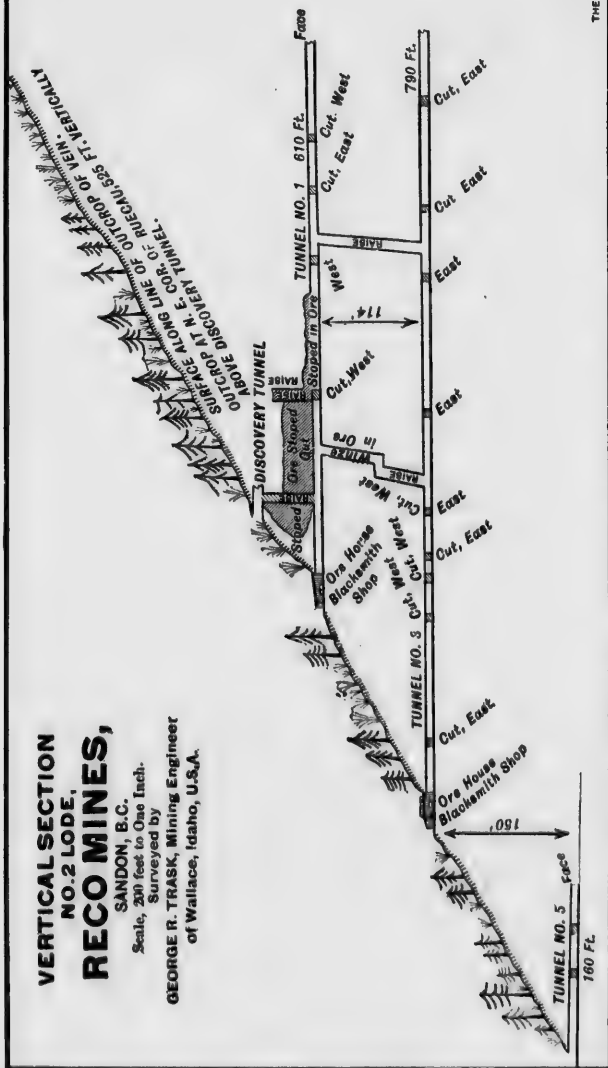
The Reco-Goodenough lead crosses the Reco and Texas claims.

What is known as the "Big Lead" or "Ruecau No. 2" parallels No. 3, about 500 feet to the west, in a northeast and southwest course. It is traceable through the "Texas" "Ephraim" "Ruecau" "Clifton" and adjoining claims. It is a large fissure, measuring in places 40 feet between walls, and having an average width in the under-ground and surface exposures of 12 feet. It carries extensive bodies of galena, averaging 175 ounces of silver and 75 per cent. lead to

SANDON, B.C.
Scale, 200 feet to One Inch.
Surveyed by
GEORGE R. TRASK, Mining Engineer
of Wallace, Idaho, U.S.A.

SANDON, B.C.
Scale, 200 feet to One Inch.

**GEORGE R. TRASK, Mining Engineer
of Wallace, Idaho, U.S.A.**



THE M.-W. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

VERTICAL SECTION No. 2 LODE, RECO MINES.

VEINS.—Continued.

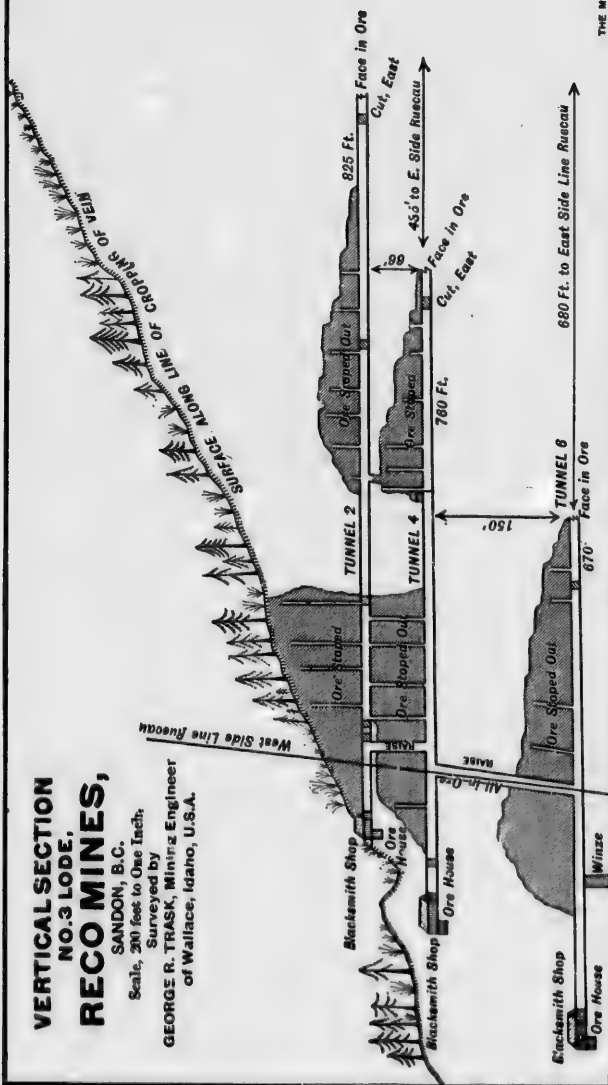
the ton. The great bulk of the ore in the "Big Lead" can be prepared for smelting to the best advantage by concentration, and for that reason its product has been reserved until the mill to be erected by the company for that purpose is in operation. The several thousand tons on the dump will be concentrated five into one, averaging when thus reduced 175 ounces silver and 75 per cent. lead to the ton.

The Texas lead, paralleling the Big Lead 700 feet to the west, and having the same strike and dip as No. 2 and No. 3 leads, traverses the Clifton, New Denver, Ephraim and Texas claims. Several tons of ore on the Texas dump will average 400 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead. Only assessment work has been done on this lead, because of the difficulties and hardships of development, until such time as the tramway and concentrator plans of the company have been carried out.



VERTICAL SECTION NO. 3 LODE, RECO MINES,

SANDON, B.C.
Scale, 200 feet to One Inch.
Surveyed by
GEORGE R. TRASK, Mining Engineer
of Wallace, Idaho, U.S.A.

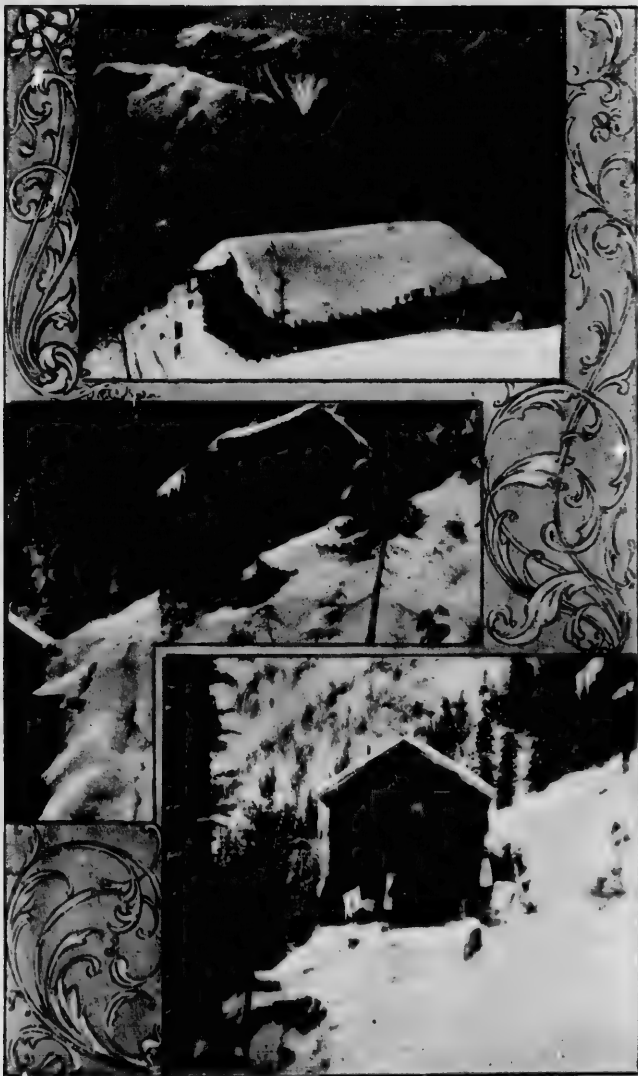


VERTICAL SECTION NO. 3 LODE, RECO MINES, ETC.



SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION

The subjoined table showing the production of the mine is compiled from Smelter statements. The total weight of shipments is given annually in pounds, though it should be explained that ore has been taken out only during three winter months each year, owing to the lesser cost of transporting over snow trails. For each year the average yield of ounces of silver and per cent. lead per ton is shown, as well as the average value of silver per ounce and the price for lead. From the total of values all incidental expense for shrinkage, transportation charges, treatment and duty have been deducted.



RECO QUARTERS, 1893 TO 1896.

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION.— Continued.

Year.	Shipments Net Weight.	Mill Assay.		Price.		*Net Values.
		Silver, Ozs.	Lead, per cent.	Silver.	Lead.	
1894	146,436	175.9	75.7	62.62	3.15	\$ 7,100.91
1895	636,313	251.2	43.4	63.40	3.03	45,448.53
1896.	856,557	307.7	36.0	67.53	2.96	79,018.85
†1897	1,178,749	308.9	42.7	64.33	2.98	108,402.28
Total,	2,818,055					\$239,970.37

* Receipts from the Smelters after deductions of 5 per cent. silver, 10 per cent. lead,—for smelting loss— duty on lead, and freight and cost of treatment.

† Including only the first three months of the year.

Pursuing an analysis of the returns it is found that the mine has shipped in the four years of its development 1,690 tons of ore, from which have been extracted as a net yield for the company 16.8 tons of silver and 598½ tons of lead. The ounces of silver was 404,035 and the pounds of lead 1,196,987. The entire product of the two classes of ore treated has averaged 239 ounces silver and 42.47 per cent. lead to the ton.

The aggregate of deductions for freight and treatment (not inclusive of the cost of packing from the mine to the railroad ware houses) \$42,200, for duty \$9,884.20; for smelter losses of



No. 1 TUNNEL SHED AND ORE HOUSES.

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION.—Concluded.

lead \$3,620.85 and silver \$13,131.02 brings the gross value up to \$308,806.44 or \$182.70 per ton. The net value, or profit to the company for the ore, at the point of shipment, averaged \$141.993 per ton,—a showing that would be exceptional even in the case of a first-class gold mine. Put in still another form the first and second classes of the Reco ore, average together in value at point of shipment 10.95 cents per pound gross, and 8.50 cents per pound net.





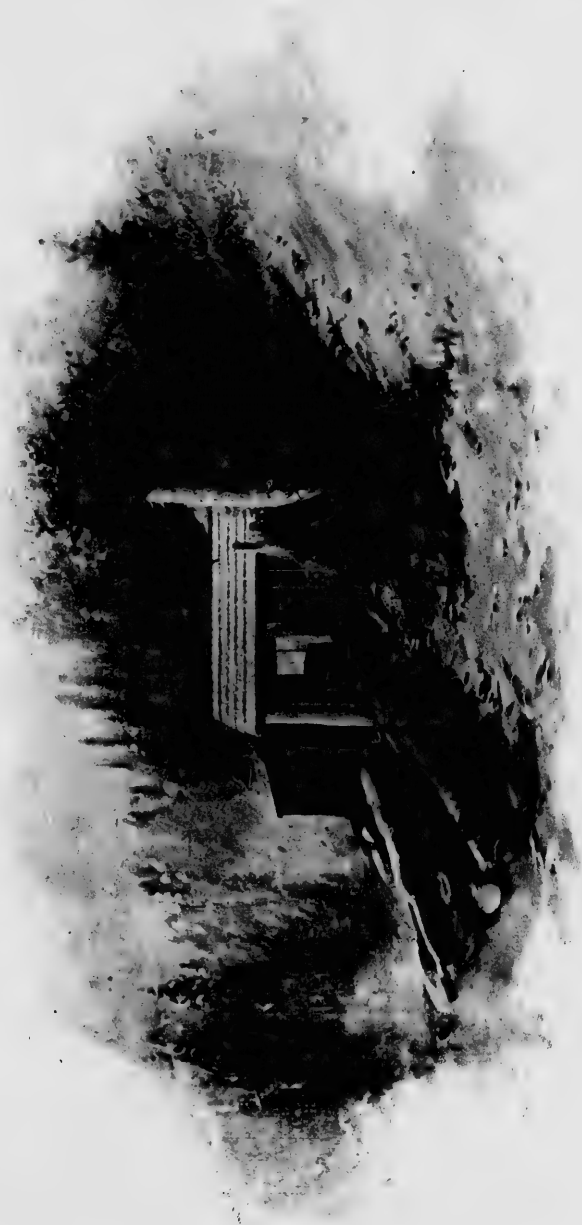
No. 2 TUNNEL SHED AND ORE HOUSES.

DIVIDENDS

The following table shows the date and amount of Reco dividends paid to May 1, 1897:

1895		\$ 7,500
1896		30,000
1897	February 15th,	100,000
1897	April 30th, .	50,000

NOTE.—Since this report has been tabulated and sent to publishers, another dividend of \$100,000 has been declared by the management from the proceeds of ore taken out; and larger bodies of ore have been opened up, and regular dividends are now assured for several years from the ore already in sight.

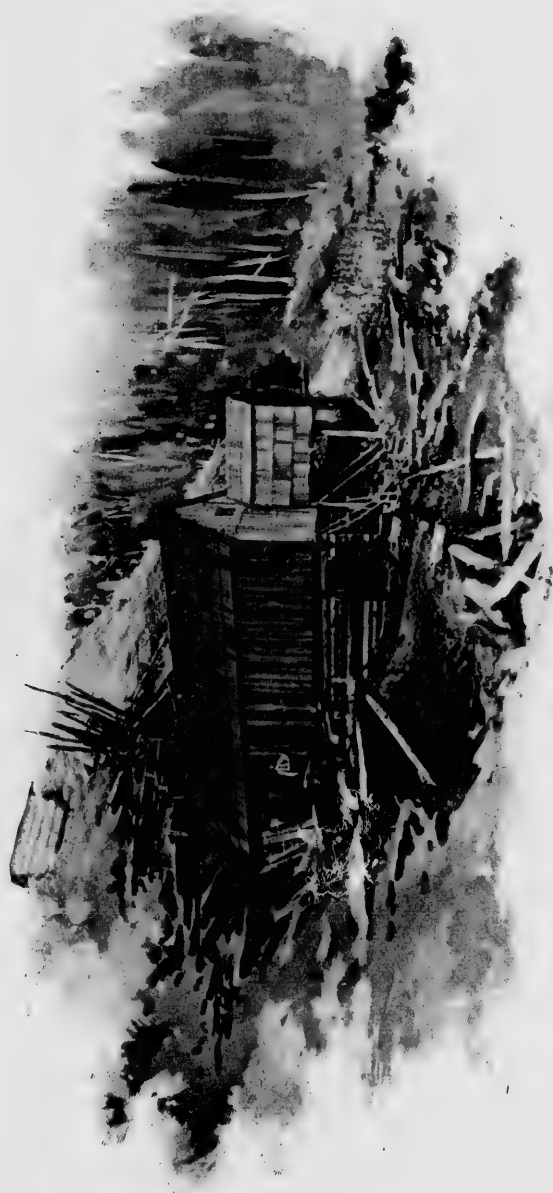


No. 3 TUNNEL SHED AND ORE HOUSES.

THE ORES

While Lead is the predominating metal in the Reco, as it is in the Slocan mines generally, the ores show extraordinarily high averages of silver value in all the veins.

From No. 2 vein smelter shipments I. (first-class), showing the average of \$104.20 net profit for all the tonnage treated, are of coarse and medium grain galena; and II. (second-class) are vari-colored carbonates, averaging in net profit \$61.05 per ton. One odd variety of ore found in No. 1 tunnel runs \$400 to the ton. It is a peculiar blend of grey copper and galena that resembles hematite of iron. Stibnite, which ignites and largely evaporates in its own flames, is also disclosed in quantities in this vein. It runs 160 ounces of silver and as high as 50 per cent. lead to the ton. Immense ore bodies adaptable to concentration are characteristic of this vein.



No. 4 TUNNEL SHED AND ORE HOUSES.



THE ORES.—Concluded.

The first and second-class ores of the Reco-
Goodenough vein (No. 3) are classified respec-
tively, X and XX. The average net proceeds of
the total shipments of X ore is \$395.80 per ton.
It is a fine grain galena carrying ruby and anti-
monial silver, grey copper and sulphurets. The
average proceeds netted from the XX shipments
is \$160.07 per ton. This ore is soft lead carbon-
ates. Assays from it have yielded as high as
1,100 ounces of silver to the ton, and from the
former 13,030 ounces, and is acknowledged to be
the richest galena in the world.

The classification of the ores is determined by
the lead percentage rather than the silver values ;
the X class running high in lead, and the XX
comparatively low. In fact the silver values of
the XX ore often run equal, and, at times, in
excess, of those of the X shipments. For ex-
ample, the highest X smelter return is 730
ounces silver and 67 per cent. lead ; the lowest X
returns, 292 ounces silver and 72.6 per cent. lead ;
while XX shipments have yielded, in one in-
stance, 596 ounces of silver and 54.8 per cent.
lead.



No. 5 TUNNEL AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.



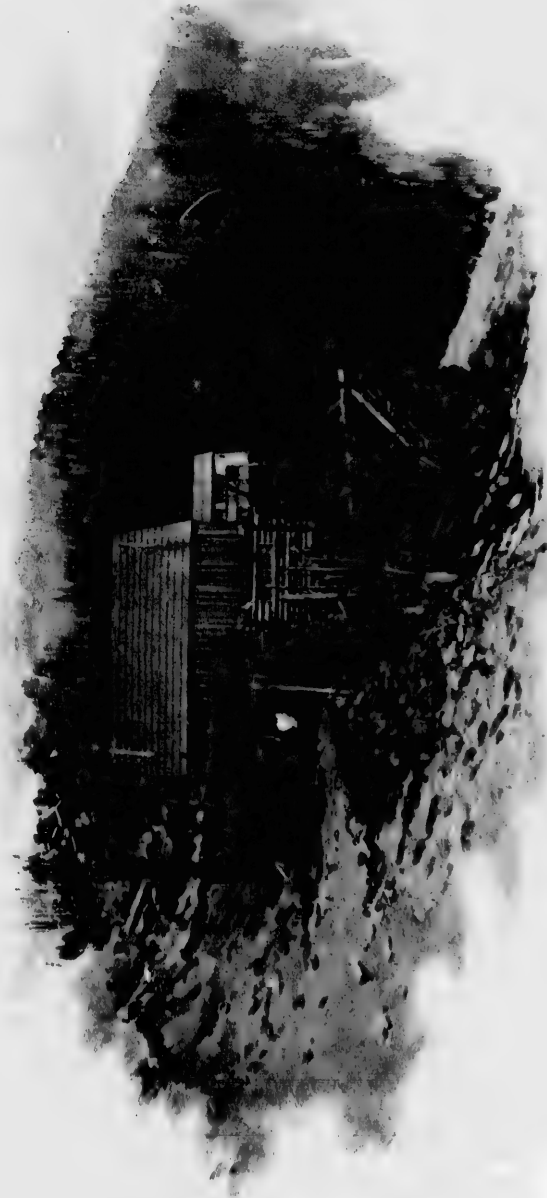
OTHER MINES

The Reco is surrounded by numerous mines and prospects, and though none ship as rich ore as the Reco, yet some are paying even more profitably. It is claimed that the mines of this immediate section are producing silver at a less cost per ounce than any other mines in the world; and this, too, with the wages of miners at \$3.50 per day, and laborers \$3.00 per day. The lead in the ore often more than pays the charges of transportation, smelting and duty.

The records at this time show 72 mines and prospects that have shipped paying ore in this mineral belt, 26 of which have paid dividends.

The mineral belt includes the section of country lying between Kootenay Lake on the east and Slocan Lake on the west, comprising an area about 30 miles long by 6 miles wide.

The production from these mines has greatly increased each succeeding year since their discovery.



No. 6 TUNNEL SHED AND ORE HOUSES.



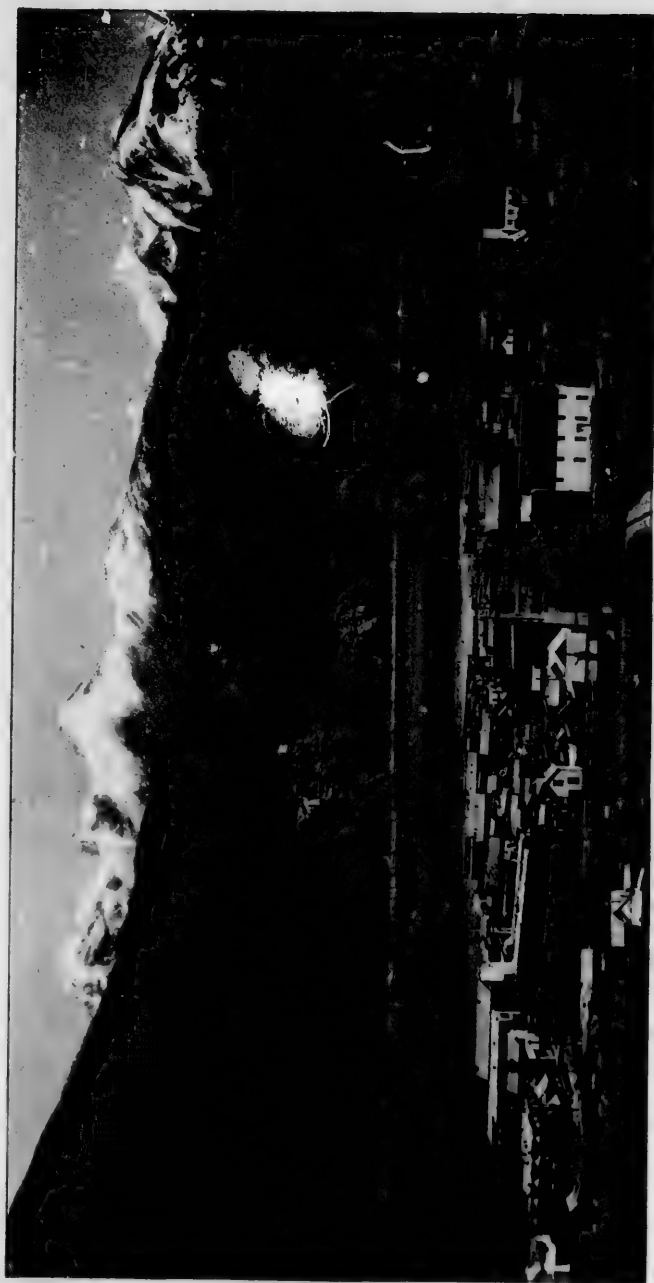
DEVELOPMENTS

Work on the Texas Vein (No. 1) has not been prosecuted beyond assessments, because of the vastly greater economy in its development to be insured by the concentrator and tramway, when completed.

On the Reco (No. 2) three tunnels (Nos. 1, 3 and 5) are being driven. Another, No. 7, will be started below No. 5, on the vein, at an early day.

The Reco-Goodenough vein (No. 3) is the most thoroughly exploited. It is opened with three tunnels (Nos. 2, 4 and 6). A fourth, a cross-cut tunnel (No. 8), is in several hundred feet, and will tap the lead in 600 feet. A fifth tunnel on the lead (No. 10) will be started immediately, still lower on the mountain.

It should be explained that all of these workings, except the 275 feet of cross-cutting in No. 6 tunnel, are in the veins and expose, almost continuously, bodies of shipping or concentrating ore. By the time this report has been published the several tunnels will have been extended hundreds of feet on the ore chutes. For further information, see accompanying plats of underground workings.



KOOTENAY LAKE, SHOWING KASLO.

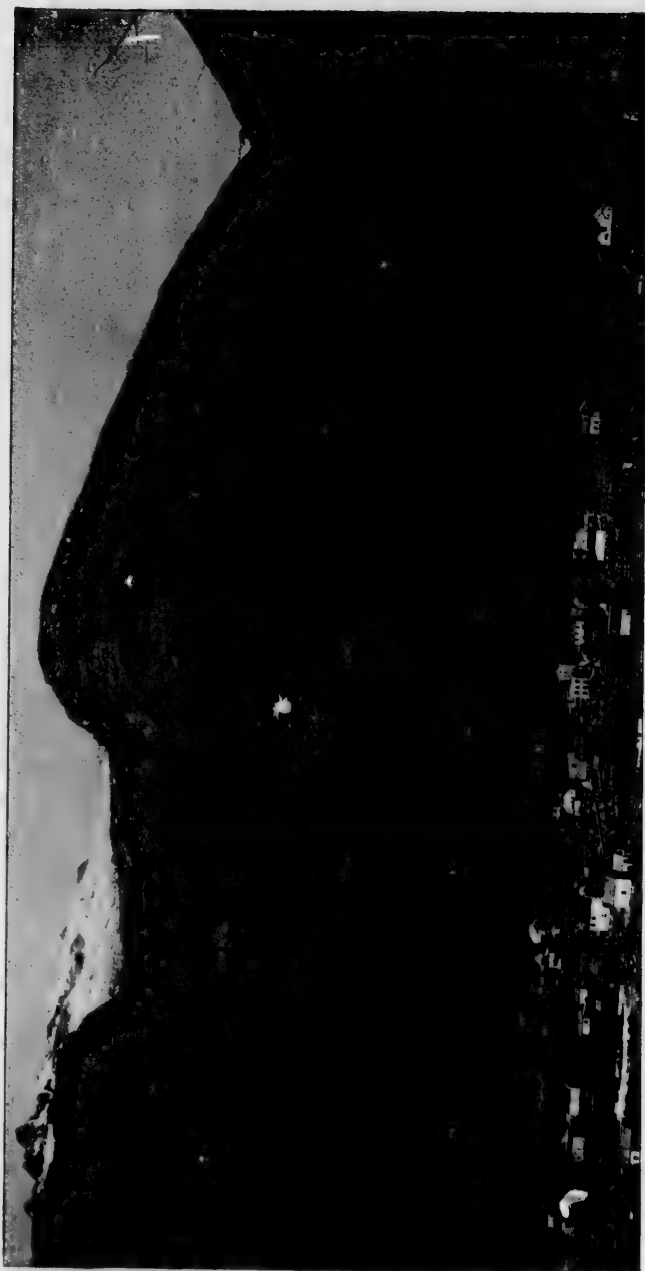


VALUE IN SIGHT

In estimating the developed resources of the mine, May 1, 1897, that is to say, the worth of the ore blocked and in sight,—the averages employed in obtaining the sum of values, gross and net, include maximum expenses for the earlier period of the history of the mine, when, for example, it cost \$30 to move a ton of ore to Kaslo, as against a present \$7 charge; and the smelting charge was \$7 more per ton than now.

Such is the perfection of the tunnel system by which the mine is opened up, that the cost of production is reduced to a minimum.

The ore in sight at present writing (May 1, 1897,) in the Reco Goodenough (No. 3) workings is \$1,650,000. It is with greater difficulty that the value of the large bodies of concentrating ore in the Reco vein (No. 2) is measured, but the most conservative estimates place the gross sum at not less than \$1,000,000. In round numbers

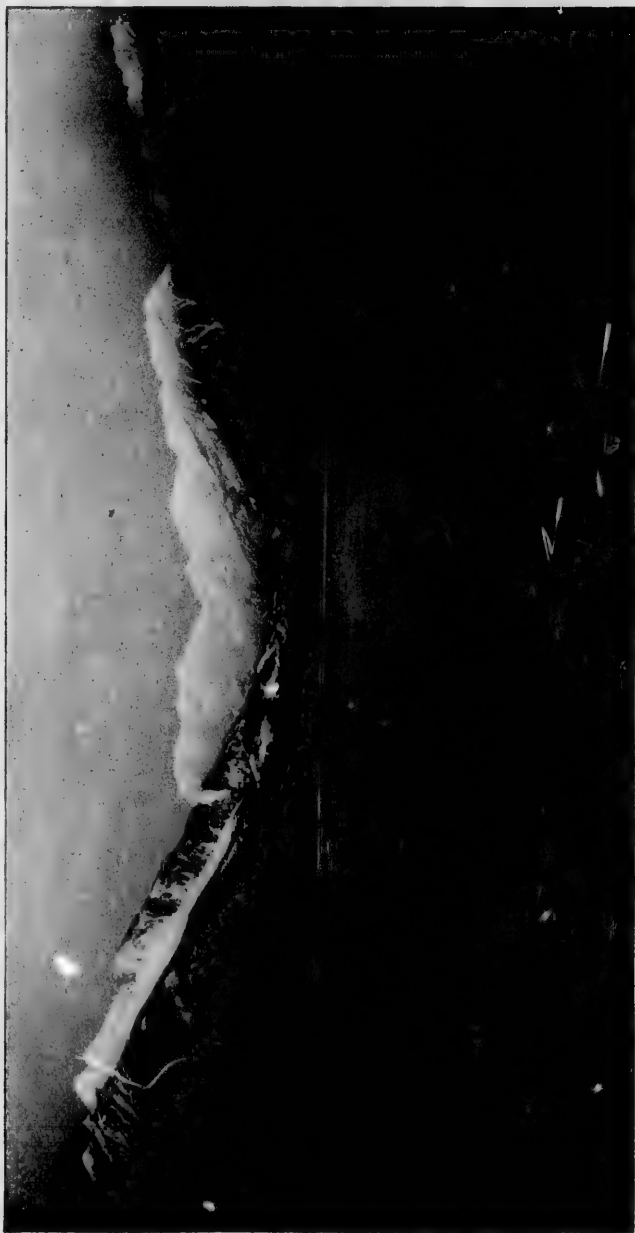


SLOCAN LAKE, SHOWING NEW DENVER.

VALUE IN SIGHT.—Concluded.

then, the exposed resources sum up \$2,650,000, or a prospective profit of \$1,987,500, after subtracting mining, transportation and smelter charges. This manifest makes no allowance for the great saving to be made by the concentrator and tramway plant. It represents the resources of the mine as blocked out and valued in accordance with past experience in producing, shipping and treating ore.





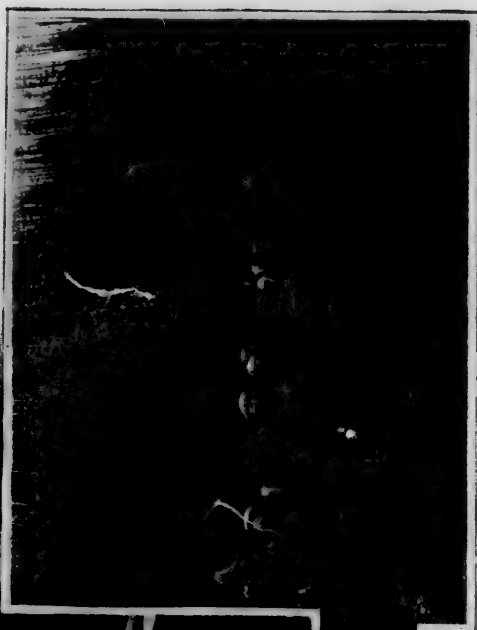
SLOCAN LAKE.

REVIEW

The "Texas" was located by the organizers of the Reco Company, June 14, 1892; and the other claims of the group subsequently; save the "Ruecau," which was purchased from its discoverers for \$2,700, July 15, 1892.

The Slocan was then a wilderness, in which subsistence was precarious and work perilous. Wagon roads were unknown, the trails were of the roughest description, and supplies of every kind very scarce and expensive.

Beyond the taking of necessary steps to procure the title to their claims, prospectors and purchasers did little or nothing that year; and in 1893 they were further discouraged, despite the high assay values obtained throughout the mineral belt, by the slump in silver values, consequent upon the repeal legislation in the United States and the closing of the Indian mints. Not until the late winter of 1894 did the owners of the Slocan mines begin to demonstrate the repletion and richness of the ore bodies. Capitalists



RECO PACK TRAIN, SUMMER OF 1897.

REVIEW.—Continued.

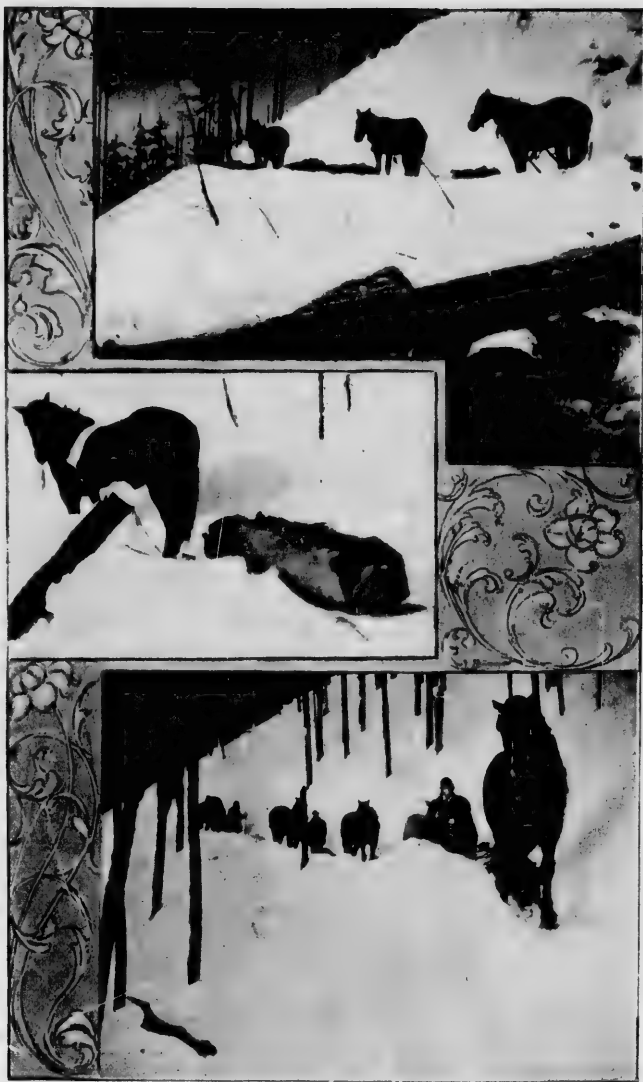
had bonded the Reco property in 1892, then a mere prospect, for \$80,000. After having paid the initial instalment the silver mining outlook for 1893-4 disheartened them, and they allowed the property to revert.

In November, modest quarters were erected near the Reco vein at tunnel No. 1, and from that time dates the continuous development commenced without capital.

The following year the Reco-Goodenough vein was discovered accidentally, on the line between the Reco and adjoining Goodenough claims, the fissure cutting clear through the Reco claim. Tunnel No. 2 was started that year, and tapped the ore chute at the grass roots. The profit of mining the property has ever since increased in precise ratio to the progress made in opening the fissure.

It was deemed prudent to hold the carbonate and mixed ore bodies of Reco vein No. 2 in reserve for the day when a concentrator could be added to the equipment of the mine. No abatement of work was suffered, however, in the three tunnels which were planned to open the "Big Lead" for economic production.

Shipments have been steadily continued less than four months each year, making the total



RECO RAW-HIDE TRAIN, 1896.

REVIEW.—Concluded.

period during which the mine has obtained returns from the smelters, not to exceed 12 months.

Circumstances not to be readily overcome rendered it expedient to work the mine under full force and ship ore to market only while deep snow lasted in the mountains. A saving of \$5 per ton was thus made, being the difference in charge per ton for packing in the summer and "rawhiding" over the snow in winter, from the mine to the railroad station. By the latter method an average load of a ton, wrapped in a rawhide that slides down the mountain trail, rough locked with a log chain, is taken out by one horse capable in the open months of the year of packing only an average of 300 pounds over the same course.

Prior to the incorporation of the Reco Company, September, 1896, profits to the amount of \$37,500 were divided among the owners. During the intervening five months two dividends of \$50,000 and \$100,000 respectively have been declared, while the sum of \$50,000 has been expended on permanent improvements and developments designed to facilitate production.





VIEW OF PROPOSED TRAMWAY FOR THE RECO.
 TENSION STATION. LOWER TERMINAL.
 UPPER TERMINAL.



IMPROVEMENT PLANS

It is the purpose to curtail ore shipments until such time as the Company's concentrator at Sandon, and its aërial tramway to the mine shall have been completed. Both should be in operation next December.

The concentrator will cost, approximately, \$40,000, and the tramway \$35,000. An auxiliary electric plant will furnish light for the mines as well as the mill.

The tramway in its length of 9,993 feet will ascend the mountain 2,600 feet, crossing the Noble Five Slide at a height of 560 feet, with a span 2,750 feet long. It will transport 250 tons of ore daily, at an estimated cost per ton of 10 cents, as against a present average charge of \$6.00 per ton to the same point of railroad shipment. The further saving to be made from this improvement can be appreciated from the fact that the present pack rate of \$15.00 per ton for



PROPOSED STYLE OF CONCENTRATOR AND TRAMWAY FOR THE RECO,
IN OPERATION AT THE NOBLE FIVE MINE.

IMPROVEMENT PLANS.—Concluded.

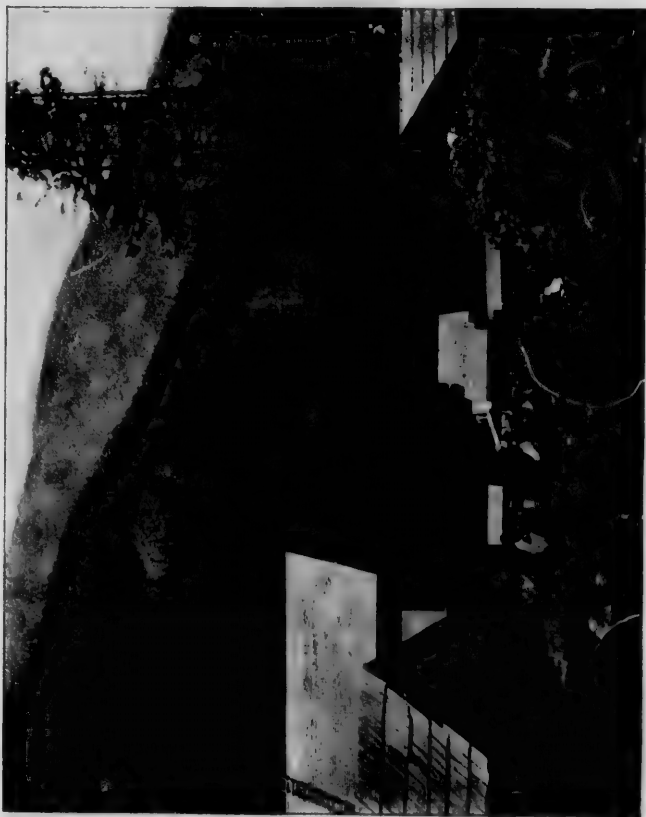
the ascent to the mine will be reduced likewise to 10 cents per ton. The annual ascending tonnage of iron, lumber, tools and general supplies has been half that of the descending tonnage of ore.

The concentrator will have a daily capacity of 120 tons, and will render highly profitable the large ore bodies of the Ruecau and Texas veins, the former of which is in an advanced stage of development.

Water power for the mill is obtained under the company's valuable Carpenter Creek franchise. The supply for this purpose will be flumed two miles, in which distance a fall of 700 feet is secured.

The mine, the mill and the down-town offices of the company at Sandon will have private telephone service.





RECO AVENUE, SANDON, B. C., 1895.



PERMANENCY

Mr. Carlyle says in his last official report :
"The finding of rich veins of ore in either of the series (geological areas of granite and slate in the Slocan), such as of silver-galena ore, points strongly to the fact that as depth is obtained in mining the continuity of the pay chutes is assured. The veins may be 'in and out,' as the miners term it, or have perfectly barren parts along the fissure, but more or less work will disclose other ore chutes, if this work is pushed ahead along this fracture in the rock, which has permitted the passage of ore-bearing solutions and the formation on ore bodies along it elsewhere."

The experience of the Reco amply justifies the foregoing prediction of the Provincial Mineralogist. Deeper and deeper as the tunnels have penetrated the veins, are they found to be continuous, regular and clean walled fissures. The

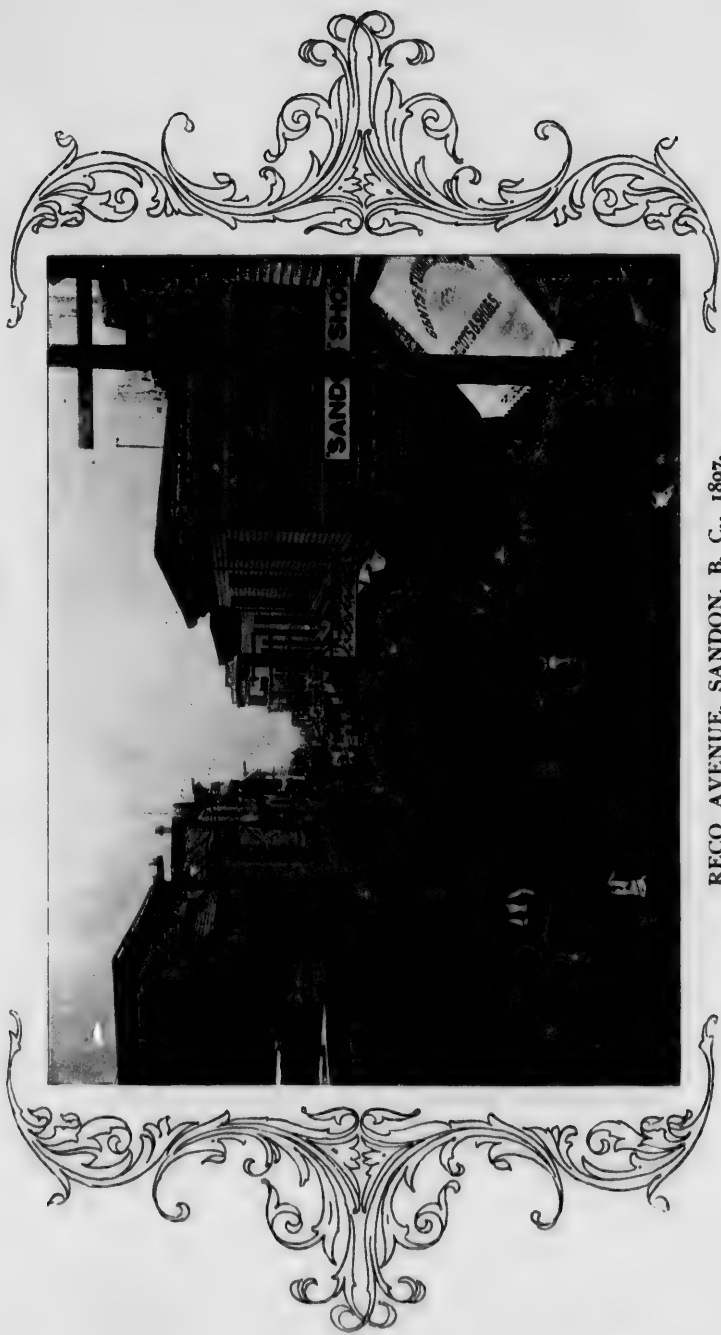


RECO AVENUE, SANDON, B. C., 1896.

PERMANENCY.—Concluded.

walls come and go occasionally in waves, but persist and soon straighten out, widening at times so as to form large and lengthy cavities filled with the best quality of ore. Two and three hundred feet in length of ore chute is common. What is most encouraging is the confirmation of Mr. Carlyle's expectations found in the proof of permanence at all the points of depth attained in the mine.





RECO AVENUE, SANDON, B. C., 1897.



SILVER VS. GOLD

By way of comparison it may be easily shown that investment in the Slocan silver-lead mines is guaranteed greater profit than in the Trail Creek gold belt. The cost of mining is vastly less expensive, while the returns are nearly three times the value of the gold profits. Not only are these statements true, but the Slocan output shows increase of value per ton, with the progress of development and growth of shipments, while the tonnage of the gold belt decreases in average value with the same test. Both in the matter of volume and commercial worth the Slocan silver-lead ores take first rank. To illustrate: The gold, or sulphide division of the West Kootenay Mining District, produced, in 1895, 19,693 tons of ore, the average return from which was \$35.67, while the Slocan silver-lead mines produced in the same period 9,649 tons that averaged \$109.72 per ton. In 1896 the



SANDON, B. C., 1897. (LOOKING EAST.)

SILVER vs. GOLD.—Concluded.

output of the Trail mines, 38,075 tons, averaged in value \$32.67, and the Slocan output of 18,215 tons, gave \$110.35 a ton.

Thus in the two years, while the Slocan silver-lead ores ranged in value more than three times the average of the Trail gold ores, their average value per ton increased 63 cents, while the average of the Trail ore decreased \$3.00 per ton. This, too, with lead at its lowest notch, and the silver market falling.





SANDON, B. C., 1897. (LOOKING WEST.)

TREASURY SHARES

When the company was organized it was decided to set aside 100,000 shares of the Capital Stock, the proceeds from the sale of which should be applied to developing the mine on a larger scale; and to the purchase and placement of a concentrator and tramway. The fifty thousand of these shares disposed of for the creation of a development fund sold at par value. The remaining fifty thousand shares were reserved for sale until the concentrator and tramway plan could be perfected, and for the purpose of providing for their construction the residue of the treasury shares will now be sold.

BY LAWS

ARTICLE I.—NAMES, SHARES AND SEAL.

SECTION 1. The name of this corporation shall be the "RECO MINING AND MILLING COMPANY," Limited Liability, incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, as contained in the "Companies Act of 1890, and amendments," on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1896, for the period of Fifty (50) years, for the purpose of carrying on a general mining business, with the principal offices located at Sandon, Province of British Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Capital Stock of this corporation shall be One Million (\$1,000,000) Dollars, divided into One Million shares of One (\$1.00) Dollar each, which shall be fully paid and non-assessable.

SEC. 3. The Corporate Seal of this corporation shall contain the full corporate name of this corporation, with its principal office and Province in the outer circle, and within the circle there shall be the words "Limited Liability," and in the center the word "Seal."

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The elective officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the usual duties pertaining to their respective offices, and shall be elected by the Directors at a meeting subsequent to the annual meeting, and immediately following its adjournment. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the chief executive agent in the management of the company, but subject at all times to the Board of Directors. He shall, when present, preside at all meetings, shall sign all certificates of stock, and all contracts and other instruments in writing, which have been first approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall possess all the powers of the President.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all monies and funds of the Company, and keep the same in such bank or deposit as the Board of Directors shall designate, and shall pay out the same only by order of the Board of Directors on warrants signed by the President or Secretary. He shall keep a full and accurate book of accounts, which shall be open to inspection at all times to every member of the Board of Directors, and shall make statements of the Company's finances at such times as the Board may direct, and shall discharge such other duties pertaining to his office as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, and of the Stockholders, conduct all correspondence of the Company, required by the Board of Directors. He shall keep all stock ledgers, stock books, and shall sign all certificates of stock and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, and as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 6. No person shall be elected to the office of President or Vice-President who is not a Director of the corporation.

SEC. 7. When the President or Vice-President ceases to be a Director of the corporation, he or she shall cease to be President or Vice-President, and the office is declared vacant, and a new President or Vice-President is elected.

SEC. 8. The Directors may, by resolution, require any or all of said officers to give bonds to the corporation with good and sufficient security conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties and offices.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The affairs of this corporation shall be controlled and managed by a Board of Five (5) Directors who shall be elected by the stockholders at the annual meeting, and who shall hold office for One (1) year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. No stockholder shall be eligible for election to the office of Director, nor to any other office in said company, unless at the time of said Election he shall be the bona fide owner and holder of at least One Thousand (1,000) shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

SEC. 3. Vacancies in the Board of Directors may be filled by a majority of the remaining members at any Directors' meeting regularly called.

SEC. 4. The Directors shall elect all the other officers of the corporation, and may appoint during their pleasure a Superintendent.

SEC. 5. The transfer of stock owned by a Director leaving his holding less than One Thousand (1,000) shares (the amount required to qualify for said office) shall operate as a resignation of office.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall exercise a general supervision over all the officers of the company, shall audit all bills and accounts, and a majority shall constitute a quorum; and a decision of those who meet as herein provided, shall be valid and binding upon the corporation.

SEC. 7. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately following the adjournment of the stockholders' annual meeting. Such meeting shall be held in the general office of the corporation.

SEC. 8. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President, and in his absence by the Secretary, on application, in writing, by a majority of the Directors, by mailing to each Director at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of such called meeting, a written or printed notice, stating the day and place of holding such meeting.

SEC. 9. At each annual meeting of the stockholders the Directors shall present a general statement of the business of the preceding year, a report of the financial condition of the corporation, and a report of the condition of the plant.

SEC. 10. A General Superintendent may be appointed by the Board of Directors, and be removed at their pleasure. He shall take charge of the property belonging to the company, and control and direct all labor and business pertaining to the interest, objects and operation of the company; but he shall not have power to sign notes or contracts for the company; neither shall he have the power to incur any indebtedness, unless specially authorized by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 11. The officers and superintendent shall receive such compensation for their services as the Board of Directors shall determine upon.

ARTICLE IV.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual stockholders' meeting of this corporation shall be held at the general office of the corporation, at Sandon, Province of British Columbia, on the First day of February of each year, from and after the 11th day of November, 1896. Provided that when such day shall fall on Sunday, or a legal holiday, such meeting shall be held on the day previous, at the same hour and place, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and such other business as may be specially stated in the call for the meeting.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by stockholders representing two-fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) of the stock issued, filing with the Secretary a written call for such meeting, stating the object and whether such meeting shall be held at the regular place.

SEC. 3. At all stockholders' meetings, each stockholder shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share of stock held or owned. This vote may be cast in person or by proxy, appointed in writing, duly filed with the Secretary and by him entered of record in the minutes of the meeting.

SEC. 4. A quorum shall consist of the majority of the shares of stock, but stockholders representing less than a quorum of stock may adjourn the meeting to a future day.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary of the corporation shall act in their official capacity at all stockholders' meetings.

SEC. 6. The Secretary shall mail to each stockholder at his last known place of residence, a written or printed notice of the time and place of holding each annual or special meeting. Such notice shall be mailed Thirty (30) days prior to the date of the meeting.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. One Hundred Thousand shares of the Capital stock of this company is hereby set aside as Treasury stock, fully paid and non-assessable, which stock is to be held, managed and sold under the direction of the Board of Directors, and the proceeds thereof are to be used in the development of the property of the company, and in the payment of its legally contracted debts.

SEC. 2. If it shall be unnecessary to dispose of all of said Treasury stock to develop the said property, as many shares as be then the balance, may be divided pro rata by a vote of the stockholders of the said company, among the stockholders of record at the time of said distribution.

SEC. 3. All certificates of stock shall show the name of the corporation, the capital stock, the par value of shares, to whom issued, the number of shares in each certificate, and shall be signed by the President and the Secretary, and sealed with the corporate seal.

SEC. 4. Shares of stock must be transferred upon the books of the corporation either in person or by attorney, upon surrendering the certificate to the Secretary for cancellation and signing such transfer in the regular transfer book of the corporation, whereupon a new certificate shall be issued to the party becoming the new stockholder.

ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. These by-laws or any part of them may be abridged, altered and amended, added to or repealed by the same body which enacted them, at any regular meeting (or special meeting called by the Secretary for that purpose) of such body.

